NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER:

THE RESIDENCE OF A STREET, BUILDING

VIRGINIA AND HER RESOURCES.

For the information of our readers, we publish the interesting Letter furnished by the Superintendent of the Census Bureau of the United States. These candid statistics, founded on official returns which the act of Congress requires, will convince all who read them that the power and resources of this noble Commonwealth are very great:

CENSUS OFFICE, WASHINGTON MAY 9, 1851. SIR: In reply to your letter I may state that, although not prepared to furnish an exact detailed statement of the the real estate and personal property in the State of Virginia, the returns have been examined sufficiently to warrant me in stating that the value of the real est

That there is this emount of wealth in the State of Virginia I have no doubt; and the official result, when fully obtained, if it varies from the above, will exceed it rather than fall short. Estimates have lately been made placing the amount at \$800,000,000, which I think too great, srising from a too frequent recapitulation of the same capital in different hands; a kind of estimate frequently made, though producing erroneous conclusions, to explain the fallacy of which would require more time than I can now spare, and which to you would be superfluous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOS. C. G. KENNEDY. Superintendent Censu

Whilst on this subject, it may be well to report the substance of some other statistics lately furnished by the functionaries of Virginia, showing the debt, liabilities, and resources of that Commonwealth.

The official statement lately made to Virginia by her able Second Auditor, Mr. Brown, shows that-On the 30th September last the public debt of the State held

by individuals and private compannies was \$9,035,189 30 Of this debt there is held in Great In France and Germany 368,300 00 Total in Europe\$2,738,289 20 In Virginia 5,651,461 10 In Maryland...... 392,139 00 In the Discrict of Columbia. . . . 110,400 00 In other States 142,900 00

Aggregate amount in all......9,035,189 30 The same statement shows the apparent lia-

bilities of Virginia for guarantied bonds issued by companies and corporations, to complete Total debt and liabilities of the State 18,460,951 79

The same statement shows the present income from stocks owned by the State to be \$7,060,565 48 And the income of her stocks that will seen be productive. . 4,801,677 91 -11,862,243 39

\$6,598,708 40

The Finance Committee of the House of Delegates lately examined the statistics of the Auditor. and, after a careful and laborious investigation, proved his figures and estimates to be correct—as will appear by House Document No. 9-" upon the debt, revenue, and expenditures of the Govern-

But the Finance Committee clearly showed that \$844,000 of the apparent liability of the State would never be real, as private subscribers had not complied with the conditions upon which the State agreed to subscribe.

debtedness of Virginia is \$6,500,000, or that that is the amount for which she is required to provide an annual interest, and what a trifle does it seem, when rated by the magnitude of her various and ample

means! The State, well knowing this, did, on the 29th of March last, pass a law to authorize the Board of Public Works to borrow, on her credit, four millions of dollars to complete her useful works of internal improvement, and from which a greatly augmented income will be the necessary conse-

To effect this, the State is about to issue coupon bonds, which will avoid the old trammels which fetter the transfer and negotiability of public stocks. They will run for thirty-five years, and pass from vendor to vendee as often as the seller and purchaser shall desire, without the troublesome formality of assignment and transfer on the records of the Government. The bonds will carry six per cent. interest per annum, payable half yearly, in Washington, New York, or wherever the agents and the purchasers of the bonds shall prefer the money to be paid. That the bonds may come within the means of all who desire to purchase them, they will be issued in denominations of from five thousand to five hundred dollars.

To the honor of Virginia it affords us pleasure to refer to the fact that she has never repudiated nor deferred the payment of her public debt; that she has ample means to discharge every pecuniary obligation into which she could be induced to enter; and that she has recorded her solemn word, upon imperishable statutes, that she will never fail to pay her debts.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT .- The management of this Department of the National Government (says the Mobile Daily Advertiser) is thus complimentarily spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier:

" Mr. Corwin, the Secretary of the Treasury, is still in feeble health, though attending partially to the arduous duties of his office. He will leave ' in a few weeks for Ohio, where he will remain ' until his strength is entirely restored. That De-' partment of the Government never was better managed than at present, and its whole machinery is more systematized and more simple than ever

"Mr. Corwin is greatly aided by Col. Hodge ' his assistant, who is one of the most laborious ' men connected with our Government. He labors from twelve to sixteen hours out of the twentyfour, and never seems to flag in well-doing."

Concurring entirely in the preceding expression of opinion in regard to the present management of the Treasury Department, under its present distinguished head, and also as to the qualifications and efficiency of the Assistant Secretary of that ing, then passed by her Legislature : namely, Department, (Col. Hodge,) we transfer the above to our columns for the purpose of saying so much. and also to have the pleasure of stating that, though Mr. Corwin has been lately indisposed, he has entirely recovered, and was probably never in better health and condition than he is at this moment.

AMERICAN POLICE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR .- On the application of Mr. BARCLAY, the British Consul at New York, Mayor Kingsland has appointed officers Bowyer and Hopkins to proceed to London, in order to "spot" all the rogues from this side the Atlantic who may visit the Great Fair for the purpose of picking John Bull's pocket.

THE TRANSIT TRADE WITH CANADA.

We published on Saturday a Treasury Circular which will have an important and favorable bearing upon the transit trade through the ports of the United States to Canada. The regularity and speed of our steam and sailing packets, and the facilities and economy of transportation over the railroads and canals of the country, have been the inducements for importing through the ports of the United States, principally those of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, a large portion of the foreign supplies, and particularly those of the more valuable kinds, destined for the consumption of Upper Canada, which importations have been made not only for account of Canadian residents, but also by our own merchants for the purpose of supplying that country. Heretofore the interpretation given to the law as respects those goods, thus destined or purchased for Canada, has been that the duties on them must be paid in cash, to be refunded on proof of their expertation from the United States and being actually landed in Canada. The present circular, however, extends to them all the benefits of the warehouse act, and in future these 82, nays 29. goods can be transported inland, under bonds for the amount of the duties, which bonds will be cancelled on the production of the required proof that they have been landed in Canada.

The obligation imposed upon importers to ad vance these duties in cash, when the revenue could be equally as well protected by good and sufficient bonds, until the proof could be produced that they had been exported from the United States, has been considered as a hardship by the parties interested in the trade; and the removal by the present circular of this subject of complaint will be a further inducement to importers and dealers of Canada to receive their fereign goods through the United States, and will at the same time facilitate the operations of our merchants in supplying them.

Cusa.—The Boston Advertiser learns from good source that the Cuban authorities have ordered the Spanish men-of-war not to capture or molest any suspicious vessel they may fall in with at sea, but to watch them, and, if any attempt be made to land an armed force, to attack and show them no quarter.

THE CUBA LIBERATORS .- In alluding to the re ports of the Savannah papers that the Cuban expedition has been abandoned, the Atlanta (Georgia) Intelligencer of Thursday says :

"The persons who went from this city have not yet re turned : when we see them here sgein we shall conclude that the expedition has been abandone

It is probable that some new light will shortly be thrown upon this affair. The authorities in New York city, it is said, are in possession of conclusive evidence respecting the intended invasion. Four books have been seized which contain certain proofs of the military expedition, with notes of the arrangements of the companies, and with the names of seven hundred men enlisted for the invasion.

A letter from St. Mary's (Florida) speaks as fol lows of that portion of the expedition which expected to sail from Jacksonville:

"This portion of the expedition is to be under the command of Gen. Gonzales, a young Cuban of ability, who was wounded in the Cardenas affair. Before this reaches you it vill probably have sailed from the St. John's river, where a will probably have sailed from the St. John's river, where a steambeat is to go for them. It comprises several hundred Georgians and Floridians. Many have volunteered from the middle counties, mostly young men of respectability and good standing. They have plenty of arms and ammunition, and provisions for three months at or near Jacksonville, and at different points on the coast; and you may depend upon it all Uncle Sam's marshals, and navy, and revenue cutters can't keep them out of Cuba. The liberators, I learn, do not purpose annexation to the United States, but several in ependence merely; and, as soon as that is won, they will onquer Hayti, Porto Rico, &c., and have a 'Republic of

There were, in all, 988 votes polled in the city of Richmond (Va.) on the "Basis question," submitted to the People to ascertain their wish on the ubject, as follows:

Mixed basis..... 560 White basis...... 383 Compromise..... 55 [The whole number of votes polled at the Spring election st year was 1,583.]

CONNECTICUT.-The election of State officers in CONNECTICUT has resulted in the election of a Democratic Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, and a Whig Lieutenant Governor and Whig Freasurer. The names of the new officers are: THOMAS H. SEYMOUR, GOVERNOY; GREEN KEN-DRICK, Lieutenant Governor; John P. C. MATHER, Secretary of State; Ruyus G. Pinney, Comptroller: THOMAS CLARK, Treasurer.

In his Inaugural Address the Governor expresse himself in favor of carrying out in good faith the compromise measures of the last Congress, and of cultivating that spirit of conciliation which in the early days of the republic gave to the Union its greatest strength and only security for the future.

THE LATE GEN. WORTH .- A committee has been appointed by the Board of Aldermen of the city of New York to select a site in one of the cemeteries for the remains of the lamented General WORTH, and also to procure a design for a monument to mark the spot of their repose.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY held its 35th anniversary at the Tabernacle, in New York, on Thursday. The receipts of the Society during the year amounted to \$276,882. Number of bibles and testaments issued 595,432. Total since the formation of the Society, 7,572,967 copies. Bibles have been printed in Swedish and Spanish, and in the Grebo tongue also, for Western Africa.

Nearly all the principal societies have got through with their anniversaries, and the statistics show that moral and religious progress has been steady and gratifying.

During the week ending on the 8th instant there was shipped from Cumberland, by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, 2,091 tons of coal. During the same time there was sent forward by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad 3,006 tons.

MASSACHUSETTS AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The Anti-Fugitive Slave Resolutions pending in the Massachusetts Senate, have been qualified by the adoption of the following amendment:

Resolved, That while MASSACHUSETTS entertains views of that law, she claims no right under the Federal Constitution to nullify, disregard, or forcibly resist the provisions of an act of Congress; that she has already, when such right was claimed by the State of South Carolina, expressed her opinion upon it, and she now re-affirms and repeats the follow-

"That the Constitution of the United States of America is a solemn social compact, by which the people of the said States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty for themselves and their posterity, formed themselves into one body politic, under a common government; that this Constitution, and the laws of the United States made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made under the authority of the same, are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; and that no citizen, State, or any other member of the body politic, has a right in any shape, or under any pretext, to annul or prevent the execution of the said constitution, laws, or treaties, or any of them, excepting in such extreme cases as justify a violent resistance to the laws, on the principle of the natural and indefensible prerogative of self defence against intolerable oppression." "That the Constitution of the United States of America

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

In this Convention, on Friday, all debate on the pending propositions relative to the Basis of Reprewas ordered to cease, and the Conventionin committee of the whole, proceeded to vote, first upon the motion of Mr. SUMMERS, referring the subject back again to the people for their decision. This was rejected, ayes 60, noes 57. The next motion was upon inserting an amendment estab-lishing the mixed basis, without any apportionment. This was also rejected, ayes 58, noes 60. The next motion was to strike out "proposition A," which is the mixed basis with an apportionment-which can be altered, however, when the plan is reported from the committee to the Convention. The vote stood aves 58, noes 62; so the mixed basis, with an apportionment, was adopted. An amendment was then offered for restricting the representation of the cities. This raised quite a warm discussion, after which the motion was rejected-36 to 75. Before taking another vote the Convention adjourned for the day.

Immediately on the re-assembling of the Convention on Saturday a motion was made to adjourn till Monday, in order to allow the members time for deliberation, and to endeavor to arrange the matter satisfactorily. This motion prevailed -yeas

PROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE OF TUESDAY. Considerable excitement prevailed at Richmond, at last accounts, among the members of the Convention sequence of a rumored design on the part of the Western members to resign their scats and retire to their constituencies. It is also rumored that committees of conference were appointed by Eastern and Western members at meetings held by then on Saturday night last, and that the East proposed variou terms of compromise, which were rejected by the West, such as giving the West a majority in the House of Delegates, giving representation in one house on the white basis, and the other on taxation, &c. But the West, it is said, would not vield or relinquish their demand for the white basis, now or in future. It is understood that the committees of conference could make no arrangements therefore, and so reported to their different sections. If these rumors are correct, and the Western members do secede, so factious a course cannot be justified, and will excite a strong feeling throughout the entire East, and in many portions of the Valley, against their conduct. The East having the clear majority, and able to pass the mixed basis, have yet offered to compromise, and proposed liberal terms. The responsibility of an agitation of the State, and the evils that may flow from it, will not there fore rest upon this section.

FROM THE BICHMOND TIMES OF TUESDAY. On Monday morning the Basis question assumed still another phase in the Convention. Soon after the body met, Mr. MARTIN, of Henry, who had heretofore acted fully with the Eastern members, offered a motion for a committee, composed equally of members chosen from the East and the West, to consider and report a fair adjustment of the question of representation. In the long discussion which followed, frequent allusions were made to what occurred on Saturday night be tween the caucuses of the two parties. It cannot be improper, therefore, to state the general fact, that the committees o conference appointed on either side, after receiving and considering various propositions, were unable to agree upon any, and the negotiations were ended by a unanimous declaration on the part of the Western members, after rejecting several liberal propositions from the Eastern members, that they would accept no settlement which did not provide for the establishment of the suffrage basis in some ten or fifteen years in both Houses of the Legislature.

It was under these circumstances that the Convention sembled yesterday. Mr. MARTIN's motion was sustained by the votes of all the white-basis members and a sufficient number of Eastern votes to give it a decided majority. There were several divisions, and in every instance the friends of the white basis prevailed, save in the single point of electing the members of the committee viva voce. When the Convention came to make the four selections from the East, such Eastern subers were chosen as were known to be ready to go far thest in compromising. What the end will be, we

NATIONAL MEDICAL CONVENTION.

This Convention, which met at Charleston (S. C.) on Monday of last week, brought its session to a close on Friday evening. Amongst the business of the Convention we notice that Reports were presented and read on the following subjects:

On surgery; on practical medicine; on obstetrics; or medical literature ; on demonstrative midwifery : on medical education; on medical science; on hygiene; and on adulte rated drugs. Also, a paper entitled an experimental inquiry concerning some points connected with the process of assimilation and nutrition, and a paper on the influence of certain diet on the functions of respiration and calorification, &c.

The following subjects were selected and referred to special committees, to consist of three members each, to be reported upon at the next meeting of the Convention, which is to be held at RICH-MOND on the first Tuesday in May next :

1. Causes of the tubercular dethesis; 2. Blending and conversion of the types of fever; 3. The mutual relations of yellow fever and bilious remittent fever; 4. Epidemic erysipelas; 5. Acute and chronic diseases of the neck and of the uterus; 6. Dengue; 7. The milk sickness, so called; 8. Endemic prevalence of tetanus; 9. Diseases of parasitic origin; 10. Physiological peculiarities and diseases of negroes; 11. The action of water on lead pipes and the diseases which proceed from it; 12. The alkaloids which may be substituted for quinia; 13. Permanent cure of reducible hernia; 14. Results of surgical operations for the relief of malignant diseases 15. Statistics of operations for removal of stone in the bladder; 16. Cold water dressings; 17. The sanitary principles applicable to the construction of dwellings; 18. The tonico logical and medicinal properties of our cryptogamic plants 19. Agency of the refrigeration produced through upward radiation of heat as an exciting cause of disease; 20. Epidemic diseases of New England and New York; 21. Epidemic diseases of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Carolina : 23. Epidemic diseases of South Carolina, Georgia, Florids. and Alabama ; 24. Epidemic diseases of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas; 25. Epidemic diseases of Tennessee and Kentucky; 26. Epidemic diseases of Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin; 27. Epidemic diseases

of Indians, Ohio, and Michigan. As an additional means of securing valuable contributions, a committee of five members was appointed, whose duty it will be, in the interval between the present and the next session, to receive original volunteer papers upon any subject which their authors may choose; to decide upon the merits of these papers; and to present to the Association such of them as they may deem worthy of its consideration; and, with a view to increase competition in papers of this description, they offer a prize of fifty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, for each of the five papers presented to the Association, or any smaller number of them, which the committee may consider most meritorious

Amongst the resolutions adopted are the following Resolved, That the recommendations of this Association its former meetings in regard to Education, both preliminary and medical, be re-affirmed, and that both the schools and

and medical, be re-affirmed, and that both the schools and private preceptors be still urged so to do their duty as to secure to the community a well-educated profession.

Whereas efforts are being made to repeal the law of 1847, which confers protective rank on the members of the Medical Department of the army: therefore—

Resolved, That the American Medical Association views with regret the existence of hostility to the act of Congress, approved February 11, 1847, which confers legal rights and equality with other Staff Departments on the Medical Officers of the Army, and gives them a position to which the importance and character of the profession entitles them.

At Cincinnati on Friday last a carpenter named Exra O'Hara was shot dead by a man named Warwick, from Lexington, (Kentucky.) On the same day, Mrs. Mason, M. Wilson, and deliberately fired a double barrelled pistol twice at him. The balls fortunately missed him. She fainted immediately afterwards, and was taken away insensible.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS IN HAYTI.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the recent attempts to subvert the Imperial Government of Hayti. The most recent, that of Prince Bobo, had not, at the last accounts, been terminated; although the probabilities were that it would be a signal failure. The previous insurrectionary movement is said to have originated in Socialism, and to have contemplated a radical overthrow of the existing institutions of Government. It will be remembered that some of the leaders, including one of the members of the Cabinet, were arrested and publicly shot. The Boston Traveller publishes a ranslation of the Proclamation issued by the Emperor on this occasion, as follows:

PROCLAMATION.

FAUSTIN 1ST, EMPEROR OF HATTI. HATTIERS: Since the last year a plot directed to effect the subversion of the established order of public affairs has been concocted. The guilty project of the conspirators assaulted not only the form of the Government, but aimed at nothing short of the entire overthrow of society. At that time I had discovered the thread of the plot, but was waiting until important evidence should be evolved; when the hand of Providence itself, with the manifest design of preserving the State from the misfortunes with which she was threatened, at length threw it into my possession. A circumstance, apparently the most casual, betrayed the proofs and the whole secret of the machinar

secret of the machination.

The public safety makes it my duty to take energetic and severe measures. I have delivered the guilty ones to the power of the law. May the punishment they have most deservedly suffered be an example to every partisan of anarchy who dams to hope for the success of any measure calculated to endanger public order and safety.

Haytens, take courage! I watch with the most unremitting dilitence to frustrate the success of any attempt directed against the sacred principles which secure to us our social privileges. I entreat the brave soldiers and all the honorable functionaries and citizens to unite in the common wish for the notionaries and citizens to unite in the common wish for the sublic good, to join with the efforts of the Government, and to blace perfect confidence in its stability.

Given at the Imperial Palace of Port au Prince, March

21st, 1851, 48th yeer of Independence, and 2d of our reign.

BOSTON AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

The agents of Mr. Potter who assisted in the recovery of Sims at Boston have published the following card in the Savannah Republican:

A CARD. TO THE PEOPLE OF BOSTON.

The undersigned received during their late visit to Boston at the hands of the good people of that city, so much marke kindness, attention, courtesy, and aid, that they feel it to be their duty to make some formal and public acknowledgment

We went to Boston in the pursuit of a fugitive slave, as entire strangers, with one or two letters of introduction, and possessing no claim whatever on the people of that city. Under these circumstances we were most h and were surrounded during our stay there by many hun-dreds of gentlemen who aided us by every means in their power. The merchants of the city in particular were conpicuous in their efforts to serve us. It would give us plea-ure to enumerate some of these individuals, but their numbers were so great that it would be wrong to particularize. To Marshal Tukey, officer O. A. Butman, and the Bostor police generally, we are indebted for the most efficient service and friendly advice. Indeed our reception could not well have been more kind and encouraging. From letters which can be seen, now in our possession, coming from mer-chants of high standing, we make no doubt that we could have obtained security (had it been required) to the amount of millions of dollars. Every thing we saw and heard in Boston has left on our minds the strong and enduring im-pression that the respectable citizens of that place are a lawabiding people—determined to see the laws executed, and de-termined to do justice to the South. We venture to remark, in conclusion, that the recovery of another slave there would be attended with but little trouble or expense.

JOHN B. BACON,

A CITY BLOCK FOR THE WASHINGTON MONU-MENT.-In the Board of Aldermen of the CITY OF New York, on Tuesday, Alderman Dooley pre-

sented the following:

"Report That a special committee of five be appointed by this Board to report upon a suitable stone, prepared to form a part of the Monument now erecting at Washington, incommemoration of the services of the illustrious WASHINGTON. The Board readily adopted this very appropriate resolution, and a city block will be sent on for

the Washington Monument.-Express. THE UNION CAUSE IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natwhich we extract the following:

On the 17th instant, Senator Foors addressed a large adience in Decatur, Newton county. Judge Smith made response, and a most ineffectual one, if we decide by the ection of the audience. Gen. Foorz, (we learn from the Flag,) at the close of the speaking, proposed a vote of the people upon the issue presented by the Southern Rights Associations. "If there be any one here," said he, "other than my respectable antagonist, who is in favor of a Southern Congress, and through that body demanding secession, unless the line of 36 30 shall be run through California to the Pacific, and unless amendments to the Constitution shall be conceded, such as the Southern Rights Association claim, I invite him to hold up his hand."

Not a single individual did so, and Gen. Foork therefore claimed the meeting as unanimously in favor of acquiescence and opposed to the resistance contemplated by the so-called Southern Rights party. To this claim no one on the ground objected, nor was any opposition presented to Gen. Foorn's views. This significant expression of public feeling in the east is indeed truly cheering; but what a left-handed compliment it was to the champion of the resisters, who had travelled so far and labored so hard to counteract Senator Foorn's

A similar test vote was taken in Clark county, immediatewafter the speeches of Mr. Speaker McRan and Senator FOOTE. The audience numbered about four hundred of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the county. Gen. Foors requested those who were in favor of the Union, as those of a contrary opinion to go the left. Nearly the whole crowd went over to the right, leaving only about fifteen who remained with Col. McRaz on the left side of the house, and this occurred in the county of Col. McRae's residence.

ARTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION AT STRACUSE. -The meet ings of this body seem to be characterized by all that acerbity of speech which has made them so notorious in former years. Maryland; 22. Epidemic diseases of Virginia and North Mr. Garrison, President, in his opening address, said that and from almost every where else, and he appealed to the gated ! General Smith offered a resolution of welcome. which was seconded by Rev. J. C. MAY. FRANCIS JACKson read a report, from which it appeared that the sum of year. The proceedings thus far possess but little interest, and the principal speakers .- Boston Journal.

Letters by the Europa bring intelligence that the entire pre nises of the American Baptist Mission at Bankok, Siam, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 4th of January last, nelading the dwellings of the Missionaries. The fire originated in a native house, a few rods distant, and spread with such rapidity that very few articles could be saved. The printing office and stock, the bindery and type foundry, library, and nearly all the personal effects of the Missionaries were onsumed. The total loss is not less than \$10,000, and probably is considerably more. The Missionaries were received into the residence of Senor Marcellino de Aranjo Roza, the Portuguese Consul, and met with much kindness from others.

CREDIT OF NORTH CAROLINA .- A gratifying evidence of the State credit of North Carolina is evinced in the fact that the bids for the \$50,000 worth of State bonds, recently advertised by the public treasurer, mostly went off at about one per cent. premium. None were sold for less than one per cent., and a small amount commanded as high as five per cent. Bids to the amount of more than \$200,000 were offered, and all by citizens of the State.

A CURTOSITY.-A San Francisco letter states that Profeesor Shepherd has discovered, within one hundred miles of that city, what is termed the "Geyser fountains," where may be seen frees of immense size standing, but the trunk and limbs all in a state of perfect petrifaction. Specimens of sulphurate rock, petrified wood, &c. have been sent to the World's Fair in London. CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSO-CIATIONS OF S. CAROLINA-[CONTINUED.]

We continue our report, slightly abridged from the Charleston papers, of the proceedings of this Convention:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1851. The journal of the previous day's proceedings having been ead, the PRESIDENT appealed to the Convention to restrain their feelings, and not infringe, by their plaudits, that deco

rum which should prevail in the meeting.

Mr. Firery, in behalf of the Minority of the Comm of Twenty-one, submitted the following report and resolution which were read and ordered to be printed :

The undersigned, the Minority of the Committee of Twenty one, dissenting, as they are constrained to do, from the report of the majority of the committee, as involving a departure from the proper objects of this Convention, and prematurely making issues not called for by the present occasion, beg leave to recommend, as a substitute for said report, the resolution submitted by a Delegate from Anderson, amended so as to read

as follows:

Resolved, That, feeling entire confidence in the constitutional organs of our State Government, and in the wisdom and fidelity of the Convention elected under the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, we are perfectly willing to leave to them the mode and measure of redress for the wrongs we have suffered from the Federal Government, as well as the time of its application; and, without indicating or suggesting the course it behooves them to pursue, we hereby pledge ourselves to abide by their decision, whether the same shall be for secession from the Union with or without the co-operation of the other Southern States.

W. Peronneau Finler.

W. PERONNEAU FINLEY, P. DELLA TORRE.

The special order of the day, the report of the Majority he Committee of Twenty-one, having been called up, an mimated debate ensued; the extreme length of which, the Courier says, rendered it impossible for it to give more than very brief synopsis of the arguments used by the differ-

Mr. Maxer Gazoo, in opening the debate, alluded to the efforts made for the last three years by South Carolina to obtain co-operation, and the disappointment experienced in the retrogression of Virginia and Georgia from the cause. Mississippi now was the only hope, and even that she will act is pubted by some. He trusted, however, that the resistance party would control the policy of the State; if not, South Carolina must move alone. He commended the Legislature for passing the act authorizing the purchase of arms for the use of the State, and considered that the present is the time to decide whether they shall be used for the protection of the State or not. Since November it was understood that the pinds of the people had been made up in favor of separate State action. He had, however, heard doubts of this; as the ubmission party in the State, who since last fall have been actively and busily engaged, professes to have made progress. He called those submissionists, who, notwithstand wrongs they endure, love this Union, so detestable to Caroinians. There seemed to be three parties in the State. The Submission party, a body so small that all its members would not fill the Military Hall, and the two divisions of the Resisance party, viz. those ready and not ready to decide. Now, nowever, was the time to decide, and the Convention was the proper body to make the decision. The honorable genleman then proceeded to animadvert in strong terms on the nischievous invention of the non-resistance party, in pubishing erroneous statements of the strength of the State action party, and stated that now was the opportunity presented of counteracting the bad effects arising therefrom; inasmuch as he believed that if the people of other States knew that South Carolina had made up her mind to resist, her friends n Alabama and the Old Dominion would abandon all hopes f any good arising from the miserable Presidential scramble, into which they may be drawn if she wavers, as South Caroline is the last hope of the South. He then urged that it was desirable that the resistance party of the State should go in a body; and stated that, even should the people decide to follow the policy of Judge CHEVES, however he might despair, he would hold his hand, and not distract the State to no purpose. But should the resistance party be in a majority, and should Mississippi succumb, which he trusted God would avert, he hoped our citizens would throw away all pride of opinion, and, looking to the pride, honor, and safety of the

State, form in one firm and unbroken front, and weet whatever destiny may await her, feeling assured that if they would do their duty to their beloved State, and that if it was so des tined, they would fall like freemen, like South Carolinians.

stand, the report of the committee at some length. We rechez Courier gives an interesting account of the gret, however, we could not catch hardly a word he uttered, movements of Senator Foots in Mississippi, from in consequence of the hall being so ill adapted for speakers being heard at any distance from their seats. The Hon. A. P. BUTLER next addressed the Convention.

He expressed his estimation of the great responsibilities attending the deliberations of that body, which, although it had not the sanction and authority of law, carried such authority as patriotism and energy could impart. He alluded to the address of the Committee, and stated that it contained a recital of important truths, and felt assured that the author of it would carry out the principles it expressed. The question before the Convention was, whether the State should enter s narrow and unexplored path, or obtain the co-operation of all and the resources of the whole country? He, however, would make any political sacrifices for South Carolina; and what ever she does by her authorities, he will sustain with all that he can offer. In almost every State in the Union there exists a Macedonian party, which has not been seduced by the gold of Philip, but by Federal influence, which accounts for the apathy of the Southern States in not resisting the accumulated injuries they have received. Alluding to the proposition for separate secession as soon as possible, he said that, true to the opinions he had always held, he did not believe that any public man, seeing the consequences as he foresaw them, would take the responsibility of advising the State to invest herself with the attributes of a nation and nothing bewond. He did not believe it would bring about a military contest, but one of dollars and cents, custom-houses, and embargoes. He was not now more prepared to submit than he was before to the injuries inflicted by the Federal Government, but dreaded a failure in attempting to obtain redress. CLAY, at the head of one branch of the consolidation party, denying the right of secession, would, had he his will, march into South Carolina with the Federal forces. But this event he did not dread, as the fist drop of blood spilt would call they had been driven from New York, from Faneuil Hall, gallant men from the Southern States, and not a Carolinian people of Syracuse to know whether they should be allowed eents, and this policy would not be adopted. Another branch reedom of speech in the place where they were now congre- of the same party would abolish forts, and cause a commercial collision, and divert the commerce of Charleston to Savanuah or Wilmington, and maybe harass the State into submission; as it would have free trade, which would be met \$9,404 had been received, and \$7,939 expended during the by high duties and embargoes coastwise, and thus our commerce would be restricted to foreign trade alone, and the all accounts say that the people of Syracuse have but little Federal Government would have the power to make Georgia sympathy for the objects of the Convention, though many of or Savannah a rival or an ally. South Carolina would be them feel indignant at the violence of the language used by driven out of the tamily of States, in fact de-Americanized Where is her flag? Rosents, the President of Liberia, would insult it, and where is your redress?

The distinguished gentleman then reviewed the char e)-operation, and considered that eventually it could be obobtained; and deprecated the idea of secession, as long as we may have division on the borders of our own State; as with our commerce cut off, it might as well be expected that a patient could live deprived of all sustenance. Whatever, however, the State may do, she will find him with her. He would rather incur all the hazards outside South Carolina, than differ with a single friend in it.

Mr. Anams, at some length, advocated the report, as also Hon. W. F. Colcock and A. P. CALBOUN. Hon. J. L. Oan and Hon. R. BARNWELL opposed it. The latter took a new view of the question, and considered that if South Carolina seceded from the Southern States her separation would be a final one, and the step prove detrimental to the institution of slavery.

The Convention adjourned to 10 A. M. Thursday morning. THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1851. The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to ad-

journment, and, after prayer-Mr. Maxer Gazes, from the Committee of Twenty.

made a supplementary report, which was laid on the table It was then resolved to close the debate on the order of the day at three o'clock this afternoon, instead of 9 o'clock, as di-

The order of the day was then taken up, being the reports of the Majority and Minority of the Committee of To

The debate was resumed by Mr. A. P. HATSE, who addressed the Convention at length in support of the minority

Ex-Governor W. B. SEABBOOK followed in strong support

of the report of the majority.

Hon. JAMES A. BLACK followed in a brief argument in avor of the majority report. Mr. J. B. McCall, in some brief remarks, advocated the

loption of the report of the majority. Mr. Gazes, the chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, closed the debate, by reviewing and replying to the various arguments that had been urged against the report of the com-

The Convention then took a recess until 4 o'clock, and o a-assembling-

The resolutions and address of the Committee of Twenty one were again taken up.

Hon. J. L. Oun moved the resolution reported by the Minority (as published above) as a substitute for those of the Majority. This motion was rejected by a large majority.

The Resolutions and Address of the Majority were then adopted—the second and third resolutions unanimously, and the first and fourth with but few dissenting voices. To the Address there was but one dissenting voice. We republish the resolutions, as follows :

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the State of South Carolina cannot submit to the wrongs and aggressions which have been perpetrated by the Federal Government and the Northern States, without dishonor and ruin; and that it is necessary to relieve herself therefrom,

States.

2. Resolved, That concert of action with one or more of our sister States of the South, whether through the proposed Southern Congress, or in any other manner, is an object worth many sacrifices; but not the sacrifice involved in sub-

3. Resolved, That we hold the right of secession to be essential to the sovereignty and freedom of the States of this Confederacy; and that the denial of that right would furnish to an injured State the strongest additional cause

exercise.
4. Resolved, That this meeting looks with confiden hope to the Convention of the people, to exert the sovereign power of the State in defence of its rights, at the earliest practicable period, and in the most effectual manner; and to the Legislature to adopt the most speedy and effectual mea-sures towards the same end.

Mr. Wm. H. Grar submitted the following resolution : Resolved, That this meeting is not disposed to separate from those who express a willingness to abide the fate of the State; that we cordially accept their pledge to sustain the action of the Constitutional Convention, and that we have an abiding confidence that South Carolina will present an undivided front to her enemies.

The resolution was adopted unanimously, and with great

The supplementary report of the Committee of Twentyone was then taken up, and unanimously adopted. It consists of a series of resolutions providing for the more perfect and efficient organization of the Southern Rights Associations of South Carolina, by forming the Convention itself into a Central 'Association, preserving its organization under the same officers, and prescribing the mode of hereafter appointing Delegater from the District Associations, which are limited to the proportion of twice as many Delegates as the number of Senators and Representatives to which each election district is entitled. This central body is to meet semi-annually, the present Dele gates continuing members until new appointments be made by the District Associations. A Central Committee of nine members was also directed to be appointed for the purpose of promoting the common cause, by correspondence and by pub-

lishing and circulating documents, &c.

After some merely formal business, in voting thanks to its

President, the Clergy, &c. the Convention adjourned sine dic.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

An arrival at Boston brings dates from Buenos Avres to the 21st March. From a letter dated the 16th we extract the following paragraphs:

"We do not apprehend any other than a diplom with Brazil, and possibly retalictory commercial acts, such as Brazil has lately proposed in an increase of duties on the jerked beef they receive from this country, the value of which export is upwards of \$500, 000 annually.

"We have been lately visited by Commodore McKEPER. who brought with him the corvette St. Louis, Capt. Cocke. nd the brig Bainbridge, Lient, MANNING, The the 6th instant; the corvette for Rio Janeiro, and the brig for Montevideo, at which latter port we have also the frigate Congress.

"The particular object of the Commodore's visit is understood to have been to press one of the claims which we have against this Government, and which are principally for money advanced to them by American citizens during the revoutionary war of 1816 to 1825. The whole amount, with interest, is about two millions of dollars, and which our Government have not pressed heretofore, owing to the state of civil war and foreign troubles with which these people have been up to the present time engaged. Our charge d'affaires, W. A. HARRIS, Esq., of Virginis, has been indefatigable in his efforts to bring the matters pending, if not to a settlement, at least to a recognition by this Government."

THE BEST WE CAN GET .- The following humorous paragraph, from the Aberdeen (Mi.) Independent, occurs in an editorial reviewing Judge Gholson's speech at a late second sionists' protracted meeting :

"The Judge sneered at the 'best-we-can-get' policy.
Well, we think it is just the thing. The Constitution is the
best we can get; our country is the best we can get; our God
is the best we can get; our Bible is the best we can get; our children are the best we can get, the Judge is the best we can get, our children are the best we can get, the Judge is the best we can get, for he says he will not resign; and wedo not know of any thing that isn't the best we can get—except the Judge's speech, for we know that's not the best we can get."

FRUIT IN THE WEST.

The Louisville Journal of the 5th instant says : " In our The Louisville Journal of the 5th instant says: "In our vicinity the apples, pears, plums, peaches, &c. are entirely killed. The strawberries, such as had gone out of blossom, and those not yet expanded, partially escaped; about one-third of the crop, we should think, is killed. Raspberries are uninjured. A large proportion of the fruit spurs of the grape vines were killed. Sufficient, however, remains to yield a partial crop, which may be expected to prove of superior quality, from the severe thinning it has received."

The Frankfort (Ky.) Ycoman says that so hard a frost and cold a night had not been known since 1834; that the fault, which promised to he way a bandon is the vicibility.

feut, which promised to he vary shandow is the titulity and was unusually forward, is believed to be destroyed, as forward vegetation of every kind subject to blight by frost has been killed.

been killed.

The Nashville Whig says: "Information, not only from the immediate neighborhood of this city, but from below, as far as Natchez, give the most distressing accounts of the fatal effects of the frost on Thursday night. Fruit, vegetables, every thing has been ruined. We have conversed with se-veral gentlemen from the country, and all concur in the be-lief that the damage has been universal and irreparable."

Mr. MICHAEL P. SMITH, an estimable citizen of Clear spring, Washington county, Maryland, left his home on Easter Monday for Baltimore and Washington, and was to return in four or five days. He has not been heard of since he got out of the cars at the Relay House. He had in his possession from ten to fifteen thousand dollars, and it is feared that he may have been murdered in Washington or Baltimore. The Hagerstown papers state that his family are in the greatest distress concerning his safety, and request any one in Baltimore or Washington who may know any thing concerning him to communicate with his brothers, James and John Smith, at Clearspring.—Baltimore American.

The brig Commerce, from Bathurst, arrived at Boston on Friday Tuesday morning, and the captain reports that on Friday morning he fell in with a beat and eleven mee, who proved to be the surviving members of the crew of the Minerva, which was reported as capsized and all on board lost. The statement of those saved is, that when the Minerva capaized. five of the crew were washed overboard and drowned. The remainder clung to the vessel until daylight, and then took to the boat; when picked up they were nearly insensible, and Johnson, the cook, who is from Nantucket, died shortly after he was taken on board the Commerce. The ten survivors, among whom are Capt. Marchant and Mr. Gorham, a baker, were taken into Holmes's Hole.

Miss Nickinson, the actress, in the course of a dance at the Eagle theatre, in Buffalo, approached too near the footlights, when her thin muslin dress caught fire, and she was
instantly in flames. The young lady endeavored to tear off
the burning skirl, and ran from the stage. Fortunately the
fire was extinguished after burning off a great portion of her dress, without any injury of consequence to her person, she immediately re-appeared and continued the dance, at the most deafening applause.